

Queen Alya returns home from Damascus

AMMAN, (JNA). — Her Majesty Queen Alya returned here tonight after a three-day private visit to Syria.

Queen Alya was accompanied on her visit by Sharifa Wijdan Nasser, Mrs. Zeid Rifai and the wife of Syrian Ambassador in Amman Mr. Abdul Kareem Assabagh.

Last night, Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and his wife received Her Majesty the Queen accompanied by Sharifa Wijdan Nasser and Mrs. Zeid Rifai.

Volume 1, Number 253

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

AMMAN, SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1976 — SHA'ABAN 26, 1396

Bus deaths in Austria

AGGSBACH DORF, Austria, Aug. 21. (R) crowded West German tourist bus plunged in River Danube here today killing eight people, injuring more than 40, police said.

They said the double-decker bus was on its way from Vienna, 70 km west of here, to Markt it swerved off the road attempting to avoid oncoming car.

The bus, crashed through metal railings, rolled five metres down the river bank.

Price: 5



His Majesty King Hussein addresses the graduating pilots during Saturday's ceremony. (JNA photo).

King Hussein graduates locally-trained pilots

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday morning graduated the second group of locally trained air force pilots at the King Hussein airbase.

The King speaking on the occasion outlined the reasons behind the armed forces new policy of training its pilots in Jordan and by Jordanian experts.

The plan which started two years ago, His Majesty said has been motivated by Jordan's intention to develop and expand its airforce which necessarily entails the training of a large number of skilled aviation cadres. The training of such a large number of pilots if carried abroad would have burdened the treasury with expenses beyond its means or resources. His Majesty added "we see no mo-

tive to train our pilots abroad while we have succeeded in forming here the necessary qualified and highly competent elements to act as trainers, who, surely equal their foreign counterparts if they do not surpass them in knowledge and experience."

Afterwards the King distributed the certificates to the graduates, as well as prizes to the outstanding ones.

The graduation ceremony was attended by H.R.H. Prince Faysal, His Majesty's Press Adviser Salah Abu Zeid, the Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-General Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker, the airforce commander and his assistants, as well as a number of military and high government officials.

Shelling resumes in residential Beirut

BEIRUT, August 21, (Agencies). — Shells continued to rain on residential districts in rightist-held east and leftist-held west Beirut today, with each side blaming the other for starting a new "conflagration on all fronts." Rightist forces, through Radio Amchit loyal to President Suleiman Franjeh, also said they had sunk a ship carrying supplies for leftist and Palestinian forces in the leftist-held northern port of Tripoli. They did not indicate the ship's nationality or tonnage, but said a series of explosions was heard a long way away. As the shelling continued, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, disowned a Lebanese request to the United Nations General Assembly yesterday for debate on the Lebanese crisis.

The request was initiated by Interior Minister Camille Chamoun. Meanwhile, Palestinian resistance organisations have started rounding up young Palestinians for armed service.

Informed sources said gunmen checked identity cards at roadblocks and conscripted Palestinians considered old enough to hold a rifle.

In the gutted former-Christian town of Damour, 20 kilometres (12 miles) south of Beirut, Palestinian refugees from the fallen camp of Tal Al Zaatar were seen rebuilding the town so as to make it fit for occupation again.

A Palestinian officer in charge of settling refugees in the town told Reuters the decision to move former Tal Al Zaatar inhabitants to Damour was taken a week ago.

Some 250 families had already arrived, he said.

During the morning, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and Lebanese leftist leader Kamal Junblatt toured the town with an architect.

The pro-leftist Beirut Radio said Mr. Arafat and Mr. Junblatt had discussed the settlement of Palestinians in one district of the town and added that former Christian residents were welcome to return.

Rightist authorities have suggested that inhabitants of the mainly-Moslem suburb of Nabaa in Christian-held east Beirut could return to their homes.

Nabaa was taken two weeks ago by rightist forces, but many of its residents were seen leaving with their belongings for west Beirut before its fall.

The invitations to return were considered to be attempts by both sides to tone down speculation that Lebanon's civil war might end with dividing the country along religious lines.

This morning, some 20 shells fell on the residential and shopping area of Hamra in west Beirut. Sporadic shelling continued this afternoon.

There were several casualties, eyewitnesses said.

For more than a week, there has been artillery bombardment of the area in apparent retaliation for leftist shelling of the residential district of Ashrafieh in east Beirut.

But until today such attacks were mainly confined to the nights, establishing a pattern which enabled local people to take shelter beforehand.

Most foreigners in Beirut live and work in Hamra or close by. French sources said today that nearly 70 shells have fallen in the French embassy grounds over the past two or three months.

The embassy has suffered two deaths and several injured among its French police guards.

The French embassy is thought to be the largest still operating here. It has some 50 French staff members. The Soviet embassy, probably the next largest, has 33 Soviet personnel.

The British and U.S. missions retain only a handful of their own nationals here.

The rightist side has invited foreign embassies to transfer their missions to east Beirut, but this call has been ignored. However, West Germany has opened a delegation in Jounieh, north of here, which is the rightists' provisional capital.

Arab League sources said today that the league mediator, Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi, who has been in Damascus and Cairo for a week, was expected to return here within the next 24 hours.

[Continued on page 6]

Nablus shops reopen but will not pay VAT

NABLUS, Aug. 21, (R). — Shopkeepers in Nablus, the largest town on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, reopened their shops today ending a 20-day strike against an Israeli-imposed value added tax (VAT), but swearing not to pay the levy.

A spokesman for the Nablus merchants said they would not keep account books as demanded by the Israeli authorities and would not collect the eight per cent tax on goods and services.

The Arab merchants argue that Israel, as the occupying power, has no right to raise new taxes in the West Bank, which is administered under Jordanian law.

The first VAT payments are due this December.

Shops throughout the West Bank were open this morning, except for the village of Qalqilya.

Official declaration released

Non-Aligned Summit calls for oil embargo on France, Israel and supports PLO

COLOMBO, Aug. 21, (Agencies). — The definitive text of the Non-Aligned Summit's political declaration released today confirmed the call for an oil embargo against France and Israel because of their arms sales to South Africa. The conference "condemned the deal recently concluded by the French government to provide nuclear reactors to South Africa." It also "denounced with equal force any form of agreement providing military equipment to that regime, and in this connection noted, in particular, the recent decision by France to sell submarines and by Israel to sell missile-equipped corvettes to South Africa." The conference called on the United Nations Security Council to impose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

The final declaration of the Non-Aligned Summit also called on conference members to give all-out military, moral, and material assistance to the Arab states and the Palestinian people in "the struggle against aggression."

The declaration called for complete support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the leader of the Arab struggle to end "Israeli aggression."

The statement condemned the Israelis for what it called "their policy of expansion, annexation, mass expulsion, and repression, of the Arab population."

The document was released 36 hours after the summit ended on Friday morning.

The declaration, in its section on the Middle East, said: "about nine years following its 1967 aggression, Israel continues to occupy Arab territories and violate the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people."

The Third-World leaders criticised Israel for continuing to establish settlements in the occupied Arab territories and for "measures aiming at the alteration of the political, demographic, and cultural features and religious character of Jerusalem and other occupied Arab territories."

The conference denounced the American use of the veto to pro-

tect Israel and urged the need "to strengthen pressure on Israel in the United Nations and specialist agencies, including the possibility of eventually depriving it of membership in these institutions."

Some members, particularly the Arab countries, had earlier called for Israel's expulsion from the United Nations, but the final wording of the communique amounted to a watering-down of the original proposals.

The Non-Aligned conference said that with full U.S. backing,

"Israel persists in its dilatory tactics and efforts to prolong its occupation in a bid to obstruct the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region."

The conference called on all non-aligned countries to exert pressure (for) "... a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

Such a peace could only be achieved through Israel's total withdrawal from all the occupied Arab lands and the restoration of [Continued on page 6]

Reported U.S. military alert raises Korean tension

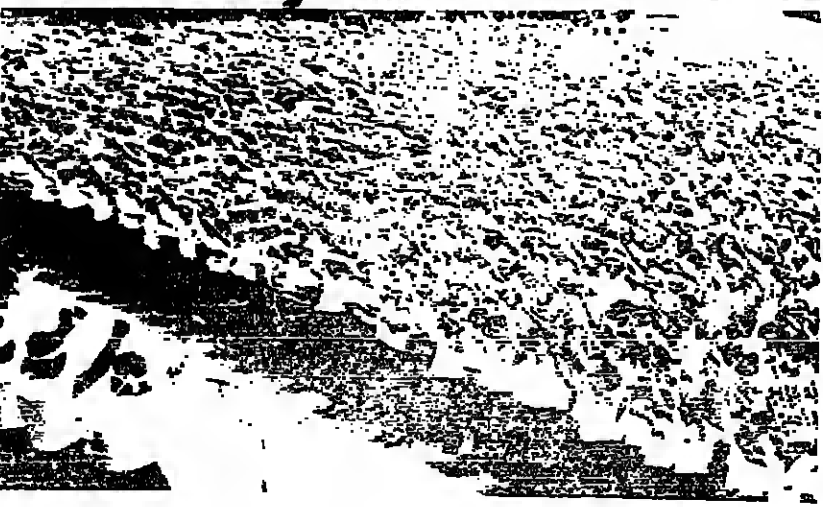
SEOUL, Aug. 21, (R). — A military alert on the Korean peninsula spread to coastal waters today with the expected arrival of U.S. navy ships headed by the aircraft carrier Midway.

A Washington announcement that the Midway and five other U.S. naval ships had left base did not give their destination, but observers believed they were bound for Korean waters.

The U.S. build-up began yesterday when a squadron of F-111 fighter-bombers and one of F-4 fighters flew to South Korea to bolster the 41,000-strong U.S. ground forces in the country.

South Korean President Park Chung-Hee called a meeting of his national security council as tension mounted following the killing of two U.S. officers in a border clash with North Korean guards on Wednesday.

The incident was the first of its kind since the end of the Korean



ANTI-COMMUNIST RALLY — 4,000 South Korean high school girls are pictured during an anti-communist rally they held in Seoul Saturday. They were protesting the slaying of the two American officers by North Korean soldiers. (AP wirephoto).

war 23 years ago, and has precipitated probably the most critical situation on the peninsula since North Korea seized the U.S. spy ship Pueblo in 1968.

A presidential spokesman said after the Security Council meeting that further developments would now depend on the North Koreans.

The U.S.-led United Nations Command today felled a tree in the demilitarised zone whose trimming led to killing of the U.S. officers.

Vice-Defence Minister Les Min-woo told the national assembly

that the cutting down of the 10-metre (33-foot) poplar tree could be regarded as a retaliatory action.

The newly-arrived U.S. warplanes plus aircraft aboard the Midway will greatly bolster the combined strength of the American and South Korean air forces, which is well below level of the North Korean air force.

Earlier, North Korea accused the U.S. of planning to "light the blasting fuse of war after the Korean border incident, the North Korean news agency said, quoting an editorial in the North Korean newspaper Rodong Sinmun.

The North Koreans said their army was "in full combat readiness so as to crush the enemy at one stroke no matter at what an unexpected moment he may invade."

An AFP report from Tokyo said the U.S. forces in Japan have been alerted, according to the U.S. Forces newspaper Stars and Stripes today. The report said squadrons of 18 F-4 Phantom fighters had been sent to South Korea from Kadena air base, near Naha on Okinawa, by August 19.

In Moscow, the Soviet Communist Party organ Pravda today said Wednesday's clash in the Korean demilitarised zone between North Korean and U.S. troops was provoked by the "American-South Korean side."

In a related development, South Korean Foreign Minister Park Ton Jin was confident today that the pro-Seoul, 19-power resolution submitted to the United Nations would have "enough" backing when debates on Korea take place during the U.N. General Assembly which opens on September 21.

The resolution which is in reply to a pro-Pyongyang resolution sponsored by 21 member countries on Monday, urges resumption of inter-Korean dialogue as soon as possible as well as prompt talks between the parties directly involved, including the two Koreas, on terms of disbanding of the United Nations Command (UNC).



EMOTIONAL MOMENT — Senator Robert Dole breaks down weeping during a ceremony in his honour at his home town in wirephoto).

Ford rests before decisive campaign against Carter

VALE, Colorado, Aug. 21, (R). — President Ford today ten-day stay at this Rocky Mountain resort with his first rest after an arduous political battle clouded by the Korean. Mr. Ford arrived here last night after winning the republican presidential nomination in Kansas City and to forge party unity with a demonstration of goodwill toward defeated rival, Ronald Reagan. Assured that his previous control of the party was now firm, he planned a few days resting and playing golf before turning in mid-week to the task of planning a strategy aimed at defeating Democrat Jimmy Carter in the November 2 election.

But his visit to Vale was marked by a deep preoccupation with U.S. military movements following the killing of two American officers by North Korean troops on Wednesday.

As Mr. Ford yesterday visited Russell, Kansas, the home of Senator Robert Dole, his vice-presidential running mate, the United States ordered the aircraft carrier

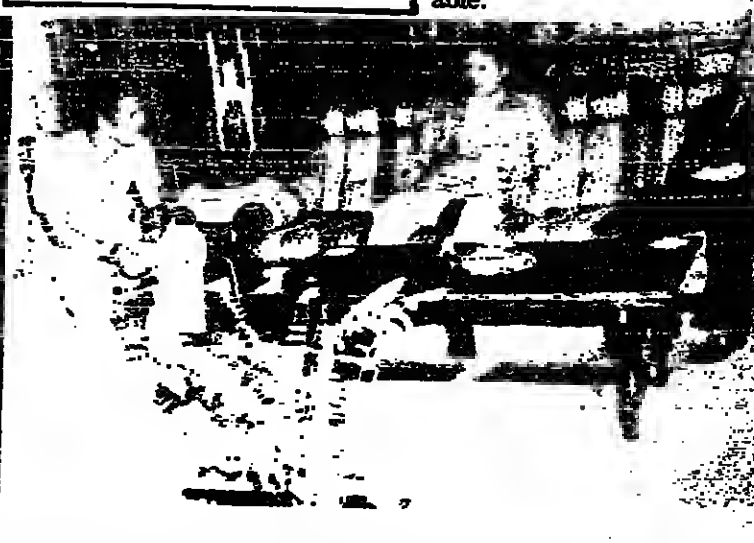
Midway from Japan, poised to manoeuvre near Korea.

For about an hour of jubilation over the presidential victory in Kansas City was Mr. Ford conferred for about an hour about Korea with [Continued on page 6]

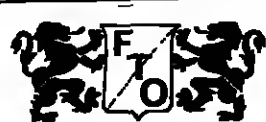
ALGIERS, Aug. 21, (Agencies). — President Houari Boumedienne in the Libyan capital last night his way back from the summit in Colombo, Sri Lanka and conferred with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi today resumed talks in Tripoli that they yesterday, the Algerian news agency Algerie Presse Service reported today.

In the Algerian delegation Foreign Minister Abdul Aziz Teflika and Justice Minister Ben Hamoudah.

No details of the talks between the two leaders were made available.



TALKING POLITICS — President Boumedienne (left), President Hafiz (centre) and Libyan Premier Jalloud are pictured during the meeting Friday. (AP wirephoto).



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JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily
published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Jubaili Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan
Tel: 2/3/4 - Cable: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497 (Al Rai)

Right approach

final declaration of the non-aligned nations' summit a clear call to member states of the movement, and for that matter, to give "all-out support and moral and military assistance to the Arab states and peoples under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, in the struggle to end the Israeli aggression." It further pinpoints the blind American backing for an "obstacle" to pressuring Israel, and calls for action more pressure against Israel in the United Nations specialised agencies.

appropriately, the non-aligned states have stressed the nine years after the 1967 war Israel is still continuing its settlements throughout occupied Arab areas, and measures that aim to "alter the political, demographic and religious character of Jerusalem and occupied Arab territories."

non-aligned states' call to bring more pressure to bear on Israel, combined with their call for an oil embargo against Israel, at a time when the Middle East is still handcuffed by moral and physical barbarism of the Lebanese war, is a slithered out of the spotlight recently as the Lebanese conflict has muffled any serious talk of peace moves in the Israeli conflict. The Lebanese conflict has also had a reactionary effect of shifting the focus of the political thrust of the Palestinians. This is very much what has been consistently tried to do, in that they have sought to portray the Palestinians as anything other than people whose basic rights have been made a mockery by Zionist crimes in Palestine.

non-aligned states' emphasis on the basic conflict between Palestinian rights and Israeli aggression is an approximation of where lies the heart of Middle East turmoil. It calls for more pressure against Israel is noteworthy because it portends a concerted diplomatic drive against Israel this autumn whose aim will be to further isolate the international arena. This will inevitably drive Israel deeper into the protective fold of the United States. An embargo call, for example, reminds us of those secret in the Sinai disengagement agreement of 1975, by which the United States pledged to provide Israel with oil supplies in return for this kind of embargo threat. Efforts to expel Israel from the United Nations will similarly evoke a strong American reaction of paternalistic diplomatic over-protection, and this will make America as the diehard supporter of Israel.

is very much what the non-aligned states have in mind we think it is a good approach. An oil embargo will hurt Israel, of course, because whatever Israel it knows it will get from the United States. This has been one of the constants in the Middle East over the past two years. But it is in the interest of everybody to push this Israeli axis to its extremes, and make the United States exercise its role as the ultimate guarantor of Israel's existence. When this happens, there will be a realisation in the United States that Israel's existence is synonymous with Israel's acceptance by the world.

the meantime, the non-aligned states have done well out of the underlying root of injustice in the Middle East, think the call to pressure Israel is a sound one. Any action is designed to provoke Israel to bloom into the full of its irrationality should be supported.

Queen Alia received by President Assad

DAMASCUS. — Syrian President Hafez Assad and his wife Friday evening received Her Majesty Queen Alia accompanied by Princess Wijdan, wife of Prince Ali, and the wife of former prime minister Zeid Rifai.

Her Majesty had arrived here Thursday morning on a three-day private visit.

Marwan Hmud visits Wadi Al Seer

AMMAN. — The Minister of Rural and Municipal Affairs Marwan Hmud Saturday paid a visit to the Wadi Al Seer town where he inspected the various development projects underway there and inaugurated the town's new library which cost JD8,000 and has a capacity for 4,500 volumes.

The Minister also distributed the Ministry's shields to a number of municipalities in the region, winners of the contest organised earlier this year by the ministry to choose the most active municipalities in the field of municipal projects and services.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Hmud reiterated the Ministry's concern in the implementation of municipal projects, for which the necessary loans could be advanced, he said, if they prove their economic feasibility.

Tourism up by 12%

AMMAN. — The total number of tourists during the first quarter of this year increased by 12 per cent as compared to the same period in 1975, a statistics release said Saturday.

The number of tourists entering Jordan during the first three months of 1976 reached 190,188 persons as against 170,171 in the same period of 1975.

Arab tourists alone registered a large increase of 89 per cent. Their number increased from 15,295 persons in 1975 to 80,878 persons in 1976. The number of European tourists also rose by 64 per cent bringing their total number from 8,840 in 1975 to 14,369 in the first quarter of 1976.

As for tourists from non-Arab Middle East and Asian countries their number decreased by 84 per cent, 72,711 persons arrived here in the first quarter of 1976 against only 11,522 persons in 1975. The reason of this decrease has been attributed to the Haj season which in late 1975 and early quarter of 1976 found pilgrims from these countries returning home through Jordan.

JCO delegation returns here

AMMAN. The Jordanian cooperative delegation Saturday noon returned here at the end of a ten-day visit to Syria where it held talks to boost cooperation between the Jordanian Cooperatives Organisation (JCO) and the Syrian Farmers Federation.

The delegation led by the JCO Director-General Marwan Doudine had agreed during the visit to exchange experience, and publications on the cooperative movements in the two countries as well as all other relevant material, to help further research and study in that field.

Royal Scientific Society survey The pros and cons of Jordan's agricultural sector

The Economic Department at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) issued last month an economic survey on the main characteristics, structure, achievements, and shortcomings, of the agricultural sector of Jordan.

The one-hundred and ten page report, which comes in accordance with the basic targets of the economic department is the first of a series of surveys of the different sectors of the Jordanian economy.

This report is composed of seven chapters covering the subjects of land resources, water resources, human resources, animal resources, capital use in agriculture, agricultural institutions, and the basic performance of agriculture.

JCO and the Syrian Farmers Federation also agreed to exchange scholarships and visits to develop the cooperative movement in the two countries, in addition to organising the exchange of their agricultural products and related equipment and coordinate their positions and stands in Arab and foreign conferences relevant to the cooperative movement.

The delegation was received on its arrival at Ramtha by the president of the Jordanian Agricultural Federation, and by a number of its members and officials from the Irbid governorate.

It is indicated that the area of 6,517,973 dunums in the East Bank (EB) is cultivable land, of which only 61.4% is actually being cultivated (4,004,004 dunums) and the remainder is fallow. The crop pattern of the EB is mainly dominated by field crops (mostly wheat and barley) due to the rainfall pattern.

Rainfall is the primary source of water for cultivation in Jordan. About 85.4% of the cultivated land and 95% of the cultivable land in the EB depend on rainfall for irrigation. While 5.5% of the cultivable land (357,710 dunums) derives its irrigation from surface water, and to a lesser extent from ground water. The available ground water could irrigate about 34.9% of the irrigated area (125,000 dunums). The crop pattern in the irrigated areas is as follows: fruit trees 44.6%, vegetables 44.1%, and field crops 11.3%.

Available data reveal that about 17% of the total labour force is engaged in agriculture. This is in contrast with other developing countries where 40-70% of the total labour force is engaged in agricultural activities.

It is observed that land productivity in Jordan is significantly below its potential level. Field experiments have shown that yield per dunum, for major crops produced in the country, would be increased more than ten-times if other complementary inputs of technological change and enough water supply were placed at the disposal of the farmer.

Modern inputs of technological change have been adapted in Jordanian agriculture on a very small scale; i.e. the utilisation of inorganic fertilisers in the country per unit of arable land is among the lowest in the world. In 1972, the utilisation of fertilisers per hectare was, on the average, about 9 kgs. compared with 205 kgs. in the U.K., and 575 kgs. in the Netherlands.

Also, the use of farm machinery is still in its early stages. Cultivated land per tractor in the country is about 135 hectares compared with 15 hectares in Italy, and 11 hectares in the U.K.

This may be attributed to the reluctance of the farmers to invest which is the result of their limited know-how, little savings, and the insufficient facilities provided to them for productivity development.

In Jordan, 14% of the Gross National Product is derived from the agricultural sector. It is evident that agriculture is not the dominant sector in the economy. However, the effect of fluctuation in agricultural production, as a result of the rainfall pattern, is usually extended to national income and foreign trade.

Available data show that 28% of the total domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, especially wheat and animal products, is imported from foreign resources. In this manner, about 25% of the deficit in the country's balance of trade is incurred by such agricultural imports.

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RAB PRESS COMMENTARY

four and Al Shaab Saturday the seventh anniversary of the burning of Jerusalem's Mosque, Both papers asked questions... Al Dustour 'What has prevented the station of the strategy by the Arabs and Muslims... Al Aqsa which was re seven years ago? And did the studies and resolutions of the Islamic summit... the arson go? These two should be answered... boldly, because to feel and sadness on the occasion year is a kind of... The impotent..."

Abdullah wonders: "What should be on the anniversary of the burning of the Al Aqsa Mosque, when we were each other? And what should be on the anniversary of the Al Aqsa Mosque, when the occupation authorities were... the preoccupation of the Arabs in settling their accounts... intensify their aggressive... against our kinsmen, our holy places?"

Abdullah suggests it is high time to find out the cause which led to the Arab and Muslim... the melting pot of passions... The paper thinks the real... lie in taking decisions... with 'potentialities', or... following up the decisions... both cases, the outcome... the same — hopes were... shed cry from actions, the... states.

the non-aligned summit... Al Rai thinks one should... each too great an import... these resolutions. The co-

What's Going On

Two Films titled:
"Return to Beginnings,"
and
"The Paths of Liberty."
7:00 p.m., at the American Centre, Third Circle, Jabal Amman.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	333.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	591.0	597.0
French franc	66.6	66.9
Swiss franc	134.0	134.4
German mark	131.8	132.2
Iraqi dinar	952.0	960.0
Syrian pound	81.6	81.9
Egyptian pound	485.0	500.0
Lebanese pound	103.7	107.2
U.A.E. dirham	83.3	83.9

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Television

Channel 3 & 6:	Channel 6:
6.00 Quran	7.30 News in Hebrew
6.15 Cartoons	7.45 Varieties
6.30 Apples way	8.30 Shirley's world
8.00 News in Arabic	9.00 Sport magazine
	9.10 Marcus Welby M.D.
	10.00 News in English
	10.15 Mannix (on both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
7.50 Aqaba	9.20 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10.30 Rome	9.30 Aqaba
11.00 Cairo	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
12.30 Cairo (EA)	11.30 Cairo (EA)
12.35 London (BA)	14.35 Dubai, Doha (GA)
12.40 Larnaca, Athens	16.20 Riyadh (SAA)
15.45 Doha, Dubai (GA)	17.30 Cairo
17.45 Riyadh (SAA)	18.20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt
19.00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai	18.45 Paris
20.00 Bahrain, Bangkok	18.55 Amsterdam, Brussels
20.30 Kuwait	Geneva
21.00 Jeddah	19.00 London
21.30 Tehran	19.00 Rome
22.00 Baghdad	20.00 Athens, Larnaca

Market Prices

Apples (golden): 120-140	Apples (starkem): 130-150	Apples (local): 130-180
Bell pepper: 60-80	Bananas: 170-200	Cauliflower: 150-170
Carrots: 70-90	Cucumbers (small): 110-140	Cucumbers (large): 60-80
Eggplant (small): 50-70	Eggplant (large): 40-65	Figs: 200-250
Green beans: 100-120	Garlic (dry) (large): 250-300	Grapes (green): 120-140
Grapes (black): 80-100	Hot pepper: 140-160	Lemon (yellow): 200-240
Lemon (green): 140-180	Marrow (small): 100-140	Marrow (regular): 90-120
Muskmelon: 120-140	Orange: 160-190	Onion (dry) (imported): 80-100
Onions (white): 40-65	Okra (red): 100-120	Okra (green): 160-190
Potatoes (imported): 100-120	Potatoes (local): 100-120	Peaches (large): 200-240
Pears (large): 200-240	Pears (small): 140-180	Tomatoes: 60-90
Spinach: 25-45	String beans: 100-140	Water melon (large): 80
Water melon (small): 50	Wild cucumbers (small): 50-80	

Radio

On 856 KHZ
7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30 News bulletin
7.40 Newsreel
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
1.00 News summary
1.03 Pop session (part II)
2.00 News bulletin
2.10 Radio magazine
2.30 Pop music (USA)
3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favourites
4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Doctor at large
5.30 Pop session (part III)
6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice
7.00 News bulletin
7.10 Newsreel
7.30 Sign off

Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Awni Hawamdeh: (72350)
Dr. Sameeh Akel
Pharmacies:
Khoul: (25290)
Nihad: (30844)
Kherfan: (44198)
Taxis:
Firas: (23427)
Hamra: (44823)
Khaled: (23715)

Non-aligned summit leaves door open for resumption of north-south dialogue

PARIS, Aug. 21, (AFP). — Despite its harsh criticism of the attitude of the industrial nations the Colombo summit meeting of non-aligned nations left the door open for a resumption of the "north-south dialogue" in Paris next month.

This was the impression in western quarters here yesterday following the adoption by the 85-nation summit of a set of texts which proved more moderate than expected in respect to the 27-nation Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC).

Negotiators from eight industrial powers and 19 developing countries last month hit a deadlock that brought the CIEC to the brink of breakdown, because of sharp divergencies between rich and poor countries mainly on the problem of the indebtedness of developing countries and the problem of how to preserve the purchasing power of their exports, the latest round of talks in CIEC ended on July 17 without agreement on a working schedule for the period up to next December.

In western diplomatic quarters there had been fears that the Colombo summit might, under the influence of radical countries, hand down an outright condemnation of the Paris "dialogue."

But in their action programme for economic cooperation, the 85 countries contented themselves with blaming the deadlock in the CIEC on the rich countries, denouncing their lack of political will to make any substantial changes in the economic relationship between developed and developing countries.

The summit also served notice that the western countries would have to bear the responsibility in the event of a complete failure of the CIEC in such an event the developing countries would have to reconsider their attitude.

This implies that the dialogue will be allowed to continue. And indications are that the developing countries in the "Group of 77"

— which has drawn up a negotiating mandate for the "19" representing the "poor south" in the CIEC — consider the debt problem as the chief issue.

Unless progress is achieved in Paris on steps to ease the debt burden — now estimated at \$150,000 million — the "77" may call a ministerial conference early next year, shortly after the scheduled end of the CIEC in December.

This means that the ball is now firmly in the court of the industrial countries.

The Co-Chairmen of CIEC — Manuel Perez Guerrero of Venezuela for the "19" and Allan MacEachen of Canada for the western nations — are to meet here shortly for a new bid to put the "dialogue" back on the rails. They will no doubt consider the possibility of some compromise formula on the debt issue.

But in the final analysis, the possibility of progress in this domain will depend on the readiness of the United States, Japan, and West Germany, to make concessions to the have-nots. These 3 countries emerged as "hardliners" at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD-IV) in Nairobi last May, when they refused to budge an inch on debts.

However, the Paris "dialogue" covers a broader field, offering the possibility of some kind of a trade-off between the rich and the poor on energy and problems of concern to the developing nations.

Jamaica state of emergency brings crime down

KINGSTON, Aug. 21, (AFP). — Murders and other crimes of violence have declined 50 per cent since the proclamation two months ago of the state of emergency. The Jamaican police headquarters announced yesterday.

But fears were being expressed, especially in opposition circles, at the enormous powers given the security ministry under the emergency regulations.

There are 167 people in the Kingston detention camp none of them charged with any specific offense. Their release depends solely on the security ministry accepting favourable recommendations from the review tribunal. But this tribunal has never met since it was named.

Edward Seaga, leader of the opposition, yesterday urged the police commissioner to investigate the methods the security forces use in the country's eastern electoral constituencies which are traditionally the opposition party strongholds.

The private tragedy of a Philippine quake survivor

LINEK, MINDANAO, Aug. 21, (AFP). — Still alive after three tidal waves, the oldest inhabitant in this quake-stricken southern Philippine village Thursday buried his wife and six little grandchildren who did not make it to the safety of the hill.

His house and almost everything he owned including his fishing boat swept away by Tuesday's killer wave, Ido Katug is starting life anew at 93.

Of the more than 3,000 people who died in the disastrous Mindanao quake and tidal wave, 160 perished in this fishing village in Muguindanao (north Cotabato) province 880 kms (550 miles) southeast of Manila. More than 180 of Ido Katug's village-mates were missing, presumed also dead.

Maguindanao was the hardest hit of the southern provinces, suffering 746 dead.

"It was past midnight and we were sleeping, then my son woke me, saying the house was falling down," Ido Katug recalled.

Then he heard "a roar from the sea and 'my son said 'let's run to the hill,' but I am weak and I cannot run so I hugged the post of the house when the waves, 10 foot tall, came."

The son who escaped to the hill behind the house survived, but Ido Katug's wife, his daughter, and her six children drowned.

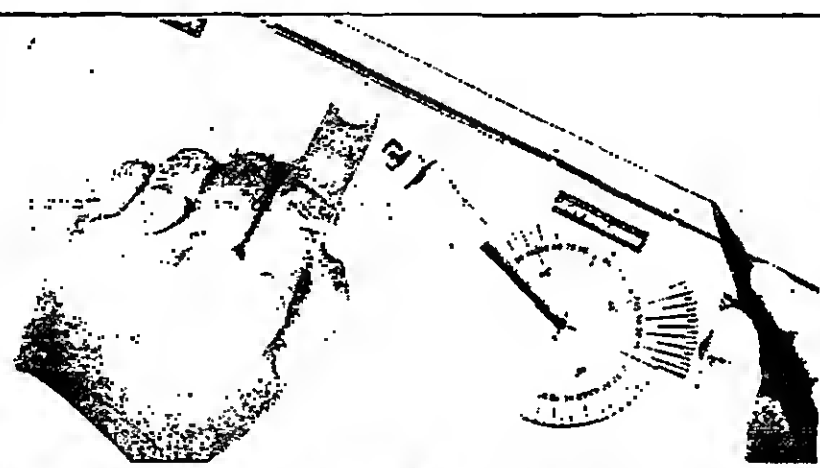
Among the victims buried in the village was a woman teacher who was found with the hair of her

head strangely gone, and was completely bald.

It was the third tidal wave Ido Katug had gone through in his life. The first, he experienced before the Second World War, the second a few years ago.

A coconut plantation owner, Ido Katug owned 14 hectares of land but all his money is gone. "Before the waves came, we brought down from the house our clothes and all my money, but someone stole them," he muttered.

He has been living sixty years in the village — 85 of its houses have been blown away and the air is heavy with the odour of dead work animals — is like a ghost town today. But he is tougher than three tidal waves and this morning he is back strolling on the beach.



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IN PERSPECTIVE

Was Lebanon the lane of toleration as everyone thought?

By Jenab Tutun

One never ceases to be amazed by the excesses of the Lebanese civil war. Even the most callous observer must wonder what ironic twist of fate is responsible for the transformation of the seemingly most tolerant country in the Middle East to the shambles of gnawing hatred and poverty that is the hallmark of Lebanon today.

Once in the not so distant past, Lebanon used to be euphemistically called the land of coexistence by its more chauvinistic admirers. Yet for the very same people, Lebanon almost invariably meant their Lebanon, the exclusive province of their own community. The contradiction in the attitudes of the speaker quite often went unnoticed and unchallenged. The mouthing of such platitudes served to reinforce the speaker's ego and swathed him in the protective aura of self-righteousness.

In retrospect, one is forced to ask whether Lebanon was indeed a melting pot of different cultures, the land of freedom and co-existence or was it a country where different religions and cultures rubbed elbows in an uneasy truce while volatile forces were at work under the surface.

Beirut, the capital, which contained over one third of the country's population, was not the melting pot of Lebanon's different communities that most people imagined it to be. It was the metropolitan haven of the mercantile mentality and mores of middle class businessmen who had made Lebanon what it was. The culture of Beirut was their culture and its morality their morality, dressed up of course in the accoutrements of Western civilisation.

The rest, the vast majority of villagers from the mountains and the south who immigrated to the city, were strangers in a strange land, their inability to adjust, to reconcile themselves to the society around them, to be assimilated, led to a deep sense of isolation and a loss of identity. Even those brought up in Beirut were sheltered from the hard reality of the outside world by their strict upbringing.

The swift pace of development and change in Lebanon since 1943 had left most of the country's population behind. The inability to adjust to the emergent mores, the sense of estrangement, the alienation of the individual were powerful factors that ate away at the

fabric of society unawares. Neither Lebanese nor foreign residents were immune to such devastating effect.

Tolerance meant the ability to thin believe as you pleased and freedom in personal mode of life. What was lacking the ability to influence events, trends, actions of the government. The indiv was effectively neutralised. Freedom was lowered precisely because it was ineffective. Tolerance meant tolerance for idiosyncrasy and ineffective individuality.

Lebanese family life is based on a authoritarian structure, particularly in isolated mountain villages where a strong austere morality is instilled in the young the sense of belonging to the community quite strong. The move to Beirut was a matic experience for many. To top it all the upbringing of males is laced with a taste of aggression, which is actually eraged by the parents, perhaps as a vic release of their own frustrations.

One man I knew became very inx and aggressive whenever he caught an looking at him soon after leaving his vi for Beirut. He needed something to whi could belong. He later became a Phala

Among Palestinians, exiles from land and unwelcome guests (socially l legally), the attitude among young men that if you did not belong to a command ganisation you were lost, you had no s of identity.

To escape his alienation, his sense of lation, the residents of Lebanon needed a ong sense of belonging, with clear cut a morality to which they could adhere.

The hodgepodge, the hazardous m of cultures, religions and traditions that to make up the Lebanese way of life we ill integrated unhomogenous jumble that nated and did not unite, that estrange individual and allowed for no more than tual sufferance of different cultures.

The Lebanese had been noted for facility of compromise, their ability to their differences and set aside principle the sake of the one golden rule: econ prosperity. Now it is clear to the outside server that the pot was simmering all time and that compromise really against the grain.

Cyprus court decides Sampson must stand trial

NICOSIA, Aug. 21, (R). — The Cyprus supreme court has ruled that former Eoka guerrilla Nicos Sampson must stand trial for offences connected with the July 1974 coup which ousted President Makarios and led to the Turkish invasion of the island.

Sampson was president of Cyprus for eight days after the coup until the Turkish invasion.

In a judgment published today, the supreme court rejected the three grounds on which Sampson's counsel, Manolis Christophides, had argued that he should

not be brought to trial. These were: —

— That he was covered by an amnesty announced by President Makarios from exile in December, 1974.

— That he enjoyed parliamentary immunity by virtue of his membership of the house of representatives.

— That only a special court, under the president of the supreme court, had jurisdiction to try him for the kind of offences with which he is charged.

If convicted he could be jailed for life.

In delivering its judgment the supreme court said that a levant legislation was suitly enacted, the archbisp nesty announcement had in law.

It also said that as Samp taken over the office of p as a result of the coup, hi mentary seat had therfor me vacant and he did not immunity.

No date has yet been the trial, and Sampson wi in on remand in custody; has been since his ar March 16.

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To fight drought C proposes suspension vegetable import tax

BEIRUT, Aug. 21, (R). — French beans, celery, and onions. Fresh and frozen vegetables are affected.

Duties at present range between 10 and 15 per cent.

Although surpluses outside the EEC which are available for importing into the community are thought to be relatively small, the sources noted that the vegetable market is extremely price-sensitive.

The vegetable situation is to be discussed at a meeting of the special agricultural committee here on Monday, and it is thought the West Germans in particular will press for salad vegetables, particularly lettuce and cucumbers, to be added to the list for duty-free importing, the sources said.

The import duty on potatoes has already been suspended until the end of September.

Mobil to close Beirut office; unions object

BEIRUT, Aug. 21, (AFP). — because it was "a dangerous precedent for the other big companies operating in Lebanon."

Mr. Sagre described the oil company's decision as having "no bearing."

Mobil Oil is one of the oldest companies operating in Lebanon.

"We were not expecting such a decision after the immense sacrifices to which the personnel agreed to safeguard the company's interests despite the difficult circumstances which the country is going through," Mr. Sagre declared.

But he declared that the unions concerned had decided to ignore the decision and that the workers had been asked "to remain at their posts."

Georges Sagre, president of the Federated Petroleum Unions, expressed surprise at Mobil Oil's decision, which he had learned from the press. He said that it was taken by the board of directors in New York.

"The two Mobil Oil workers and staff unions have decided to ignore the decision and have asked all personnel to remain at their posts," he said. He added that a telegram was being sent to the board to inform it of the rejection of the move made, all the more so

Ian Smith is worried about Rhodesia's export delays

SALISBURY, Aug. 21, (R). — Prime Minister Ian Smith is having urgent talks with business leaders here to discuss the serious delays in Rhodesian exports caused by congestion on rail links with South Africa, a government spokesman said yesterday.

The meeting with heads of the country's mining, farming, commerce, and industrial associations was described by a spokesman for them as "a matter of urgency."

It follows a two-day meeting last week of 13 prominent Rhodesian business leaders at which the country's economic and political problems were discussed.

Rhodesia, since Angola and Mozambique became independent, relies entirely on its rail links with South Africa for its export trade.

A spokesman for South African Railways admitted last month there was serious congestion leading to delays on the lines out of Rhodesia.

A transport ministry spokesman said here yesterday that a large number of South African exporters had also stopped using the Mozambique port of Maputo and this had overloaded the rail line to the South African port of Durban which is also being used by Rhodesia.

Economic Viewpoint

By Dr. Haiman Hurani

Manila Declaration: A new light on an old problem

Last week, the Food and Agriculture Organisation, FAO, concluded its regional conference on Asia and the Far East with the adoption of what has been termed as the "Manila Declaration." The declaration calls upon advanced countries to fulfill food aid targets and end foreign constraints shackling Asian economies. The meeting was held against the background of what participants referred to as mounting hunger, malnutrition, and unemployment, in a region representing two-and-a-quarter billion people. One should note that two significant points can be read into this declaration: one is the severe problem of food shortages facing this intensely populated area of the world, and second, the disadvantageous position of these countries which produce one or few primary agricultural commodities and export them to the international markets. Severe fluctuations in international prices and wide variation in total production due to weather changes put the economies of these countries under uncertainty and, in turn, affect their national income and standard of living. Here in Jordan and in the rest of the Arab world we do face similar problems. Incidentally, last week, the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) opened a new regional office in Amman with the aim of conducting research to increase Arab agricultural production and reach self-sufficiency. It has been forecasted that the Arab world will have to pay \$51-74 billion for importing agriculture products in 1985 if the current production rates are not increased and population growth continues at the same pace. It is obvious that despite the riches of many Arab countries in oils and minerals the agriculture sector lags way behind.

The food and fibre sectors occupy a strategic role in any economy, both politically and economically. From an economic standpoint, the agriculture sector must produce enough food for both the urban and rural sectors, and allocate foreign exchange to import capital goods only which can help in expanding the productive capacity of the economy. To assure political independence as well as political stability the supply of food must be available at reasonable prices in the local markets. In recent years, however, we notice that almost every major LDC has experienced rising food prices. These rising prices are causing inflation and reducing de-

velopment expenditure. Here, the problem is that the effective demand for food is out-running the available supply even with larger imports. With the rise in food prices low-income groups who may already be using four-fifth of their limited income to buy their food cannot increase their expenditure enough to offset the price rise, so we find they must buy less and tighten their belts. But this is not consistent with the general rise in expectations characterising nearly all the world's people today. The invariable result is demonstrations and riots. On the other side it is believed that dependence on foreign sources for satisfying people's food needs is a risky position for a country to take. It will put the nation under political manoeuvring and pressure as it has been noted recently. An Arab oil expert has pointed out that Arab countries must build an appropriate stockpile of food. This came in an editorial of the latest news bulletin of the ten-member Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). This warning was raised because of the political speech made by the Democrat presidential candidate, Jimmy Carter, who has issued a threat of a food war or even a total economic war against the Arabs. The editorial calls for giving top priority to massive agricultural projects which emphasise the high productivity of staple foods and to build an appropriate stockpile of food to meet such eventualities.

I believe we ought to accelerate the rate of agriculture growth and place more emphasis on both rainfed and irrigated subsectors. Furthermore, the problem of the shortage of food, in a broader perspective, can be looked at as a symptom of a much more basic problem, the uncontrolled rate of population increase. The world is now adding a million more people each week; most of them in the less developed countries. To those engaged in agriculture it is clear that an acceptable balance between food and people cannot be achieved by focusing our attention on food alone. There must be an equal emphasis on population control and family planning. This, apparently, is less attended to and I think the time has come for Arab governments to allocate more resources for conducting good research directed toward finding the best strategies for launching family planning programmes which our society can accept and follow.

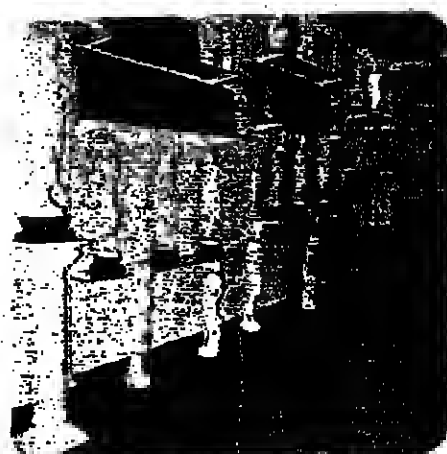
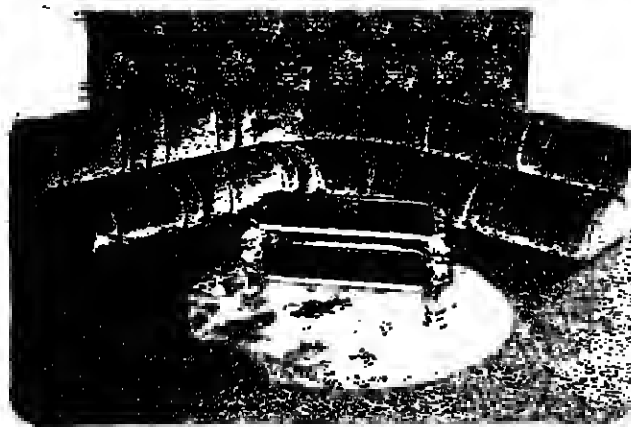
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Annual invasion of Paris forces hasty French withdrawal

PARIS, (CSM). — Some 52 per cent of the French take an annual vacation, and for the vast majority of these, the vacation month is August.

Every year, at the very end of July and the very beginning of August, there are huge traffic jams, overcrowded trains and planes and a heaving mass of gesticulating Gallicness (most of it from the Paris region where a fifth of the French live) fighting to get vacation destinations in the shortest possible time.

Every year the perspiring papas in their Peugeots, driven frantic by the traffic jams, say this time will be the last.

Every year the politicians go on television to say vacation must be staggered.

At the end of August the vacationers fight their way back to Paris, and what happens? Precisely nothing—nothing at all. Why? Perhaps the answers are all too clear.

School holidays, yes—but other countries have schools and holidays too and do not get into such a bother about it.

More to the point is the closing down of most factories for the month of August. The result is that all the secondary industries that supply the factories and the service industries that supply the people who work in the factories close down too. Why should they remain open when there is no one to supply?

The real reason, of course, is that it is administratively and even personally convenient to go away in August. It also is logical.

For a whole month everybody is away at the same time. Everybody knows where everybody else is: not there. Out of sight—and contact.

Industrialists, for one whole month, enjoy the luxury of making no decisions because there is no one about to act upon them. Even the government shuts up shop and does not pretend that it is doing better than in fact it is.

The corollary is that for the other 11 months of the year everybody is steadily at his lathe or in his office.

A capitalist plot then? Not a bit of it. Even the two most powerful trade unions, one Communist-controlled, the other Socialist, have not come out for staggering holidays. August is, they argue, the best month, and why should their members not have the benefit of it?

What the French leave empty in August the foreign tourists fill. That is the other side of the coin of neat convenience.

In August Paris is blissfully devoid of those "Français pas comme les autres" (Frenchmen unlike the others), the raucous Parisians. It is full of foreign tourists.

France is one of only three countries among the world's top ten richest nations to have a positive balance on its tourist trade. Foreigners spend more money in France than French people abroad.

Last year the balance came to 1,251 million francs (about \$250 million). Only in Switzerland and Denmark is there a comparable

balance. In France more people work in the tourist industry than in the automobile industry.

Who brings the money in now? The West Germans are the most numerous visitors, followed by the British with the Americans in third place. The Americans now spend far less time in France (an average of 4.9 days) than most other nationalities (the "doing Europe syndrome").

But (and it is a big "but") they spend more on average per person per visit than anybody except the much less numerous Canadians, Mexicans, Brazilians, and Argentinians. Americans account for more than one-tenth of all French tourist revenue.

That drawl of a Parisian accent now is being replaced on the Champs Elysees by the tones of Albuquerque, Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle if you must), Albany, Andover, and, to get into the B's Boston and the Bronx. It is again a phased August withdrawal by the French and an invasion by the foreigner.



Painting in Paris on the bank of the Seine: not for the French in August

Hunters threaten preservation of rare Indian crocodiles

NEW DELHI, India (CSM). — "It's hard to interest hungry people in saving the lives of endangered species unless they can profit from it," says Dr. H. S. Bustard, a young Scottish herpetologist who's just launched a campaign to save India's few remaining survivors of the world's oldest crocodile family, the gharials.

The skin of a 12-foot gharial may bring 800 rupees, or U.S. \$100—at least half a year's wages for most people here. So it's not hard to see why most Indians would rather catch them than save them.

But a programme of breeding and farming which Dr. Bustard now is developing for the Indian Forest Service will not only save the rare gharials, the scientist said in a recent interview, but could also draw close to a quarter of a million dollars annually in vital foreign exchange, while offering the chance for prosperity to poor villagers who now have trouble providing their families with two meals a day.

Dr. Bustard is sympathetic to the villagers' economic plight. And he feels he's not "selling out" the crocodiles either.

He argues that the laws banning crocodile harvest (wherever they occur—"even in America") work against preservation, for they do nothing to increase the dwindling crocodile populations, while at the same time depriving residents of a ready source of income.

Without crocodile harvest, declares the outspoken Scotsman, "there's no future for crocodiles anywhere in the world."

A harmless, scaleless creature found only in the northern regions of the Indian subcontinent, the gharial prefers the deep, icy waterfalls of the fast-flowing rivers which pound down from the high Himalayas.

It lives entirely on a diet of fish. It has the longest snout of any crocodile species, and individual specimens can grow to 26 feet in length.

The gharial "hasn't changed in

70 million years," according to the scientist, who found but four remaining adults at his project site at Satkosia Gorge in Orissa in 1974, when he was sent to India by the United Nations Development Programme at the request of the Indian government.

On arrival, Dr. Bustard found other locations where a few specimens also exist, though the once-abundant gharial had been all but wiped out by poachers wanting its hide and by fishermen using set gill nets.

Last fall, however, the herpetologist managed to hatch 42 babies under artificial incubation—the first time the gharial had ever been hatched in captivity.

For the experiment he had built what he calls "the world's largest artificial pool" at Nandankana, a state biological park near Satkosia Gorge. Thirty feet deep with a capacity of 600,000 gallons, the pool is an exact replica of a natural pool at Satkosia Gorge, complete with waterfall and sand dune—the gharial's natural resting place.

Dr. Bustard collected two nests of gharial eggs in the state of Bihar, then rushed them to Orissa, where he buried them in the temperature-controlled artificial dune. Forty-two hatched (the gharial lays 30-60 eggs at a time), and 39 have survived.

He also has two adult females and a male ready to breed in the man-made habitat, which will be the first time the gharial has been bred in captivity.

A lanky, energetic conservationist who calls himself a "cro-

codile demographer," Dr. Bustard is one of a handful of reptilians with an academic knowledge of crocodiles.

A graduate of St. Andrew's University in Scotland and of the Australian National University, he has three Indian graduate assistants who will earn PhDs from the project and provide a nucleus of local crocodile experts.

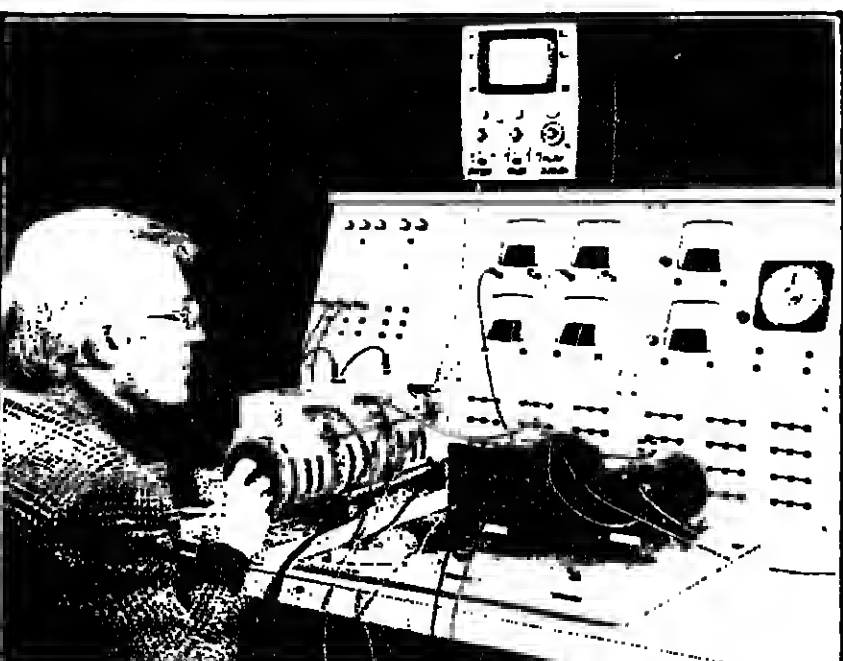
When the first 39 baby gharials reach the age of one year, they will be released into the 14-mile Satkosia Gorge, which has been declared a sanctuary by the Indian government. The sanctuary, located on one of India's biggest rivers, the Mahanadi, will eventually be upgraded to national park status for more permanent protection.

The captive breeding program-

me will provide a "dile bank," and gharials given to villagers to raise with the necessary training. Within five years, Bustard, the first expert will begin coming in.

The state of Uttar Pradesh subsequently batched 20 gharials in Corbett National Park as breeding ground, and gharial programmes are under way in other Indian states.

There are also 68 gharials in zoos around the world, says Dr. Bustard—most of them solitary specimens with no chance to breed. "I'm hoping they will give some to us for breeding programme, and that will avoid collecting further specimens from the limited wild stock and return half



A Faraday machines laboratory bench designed for college-level students demonstrates basic principles of electro-mechanical energy conversion as employed in various machines, transformers and power systems. The American manufacturer says the bench works with machines of 1/12 to 1/4 horsepower rather than large, expensive machines. Machinery can be mounted on the bench and measurements taken rapidly, according to the manufacturer.

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DARK CORRIDORS

Dr. Welby faces unlucky day when one of his friends dies and one of his patients has serious setback.

SHIRLEY'S WORLD

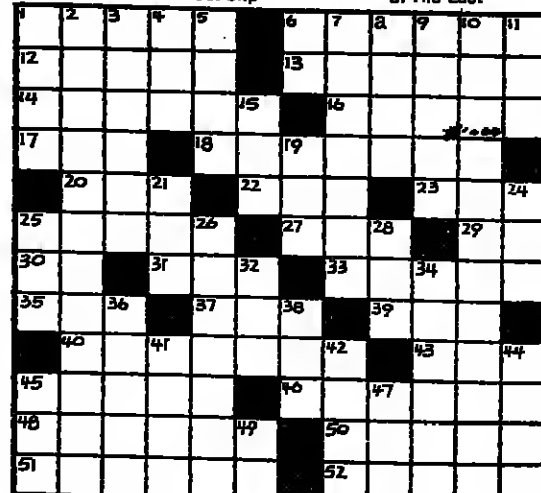
EVIDENCE IN CAMERA

A little old Hong Kong fisherman gets the money to repair his fishing boat but not before Shirley Logan and her misadventures interfere.

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6. Items of ownership
12. Parts of bees' heads
13. Arrange troops
14. Refugee
16. Skeleton organization
17. Scottish uncle
18. Arranger
20. Those in office
22. Clear
23. Twilled cloth
25. Thrusting sword
27. New York opera house: abbr.
29. Note of the scale
30. Bone
31. On the contrary
33. Agave fiber
35. Small drink
37. Petty bribe
39. Facial nerve disease
40. Public speakers
43. Summer in Paris
45. Pineapple
46. Genus of sea lions
48. Rejoinder
50. Slip



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 2. Officer in charge
 3. The East
 4. Duster
 5. Tyrant of Rome
 6. Public notice
 7. Withdraws
 8. Box
 9. Church official
 10. State of being scorched
 11. Cutting tool: variant
 15. Misplay
 19. Vague
 21. Blubber
 24. Best friend
 25. Geologic time division
 26. Dessert
 28. Song bird
 32. Extremely
 34. Spanish mackerel
 36. Chatter
 38. In favor of
 41. Celebes ox
 42. Petiole
 44. Lugs
 45. Handicraft
 47. Land measure
 49. — Eliot

هكذا من الاصل

Official China figures: Tang Shan toll was 100,000

BEIJING, Aug. 21, (R). — Chinese officials have told foreigners that 100,000 people were killed in the Tang Shan earthquake, reliable sources said today.

The figure, not published, has been circulating in factories and universities. Sources said the figure was estimated and applied only to Tang Shan, which has some 1.6 million inhabitants, not to the entire area.

Some 830,000 people died in an earthquake in China in the highest toll from a single quake disaster known to historians.

Sources quoted Chinese officials as having said about 2,000 were killed when Tang Shan's largest hospital was swallowed by the earthquake.

U.N. official reports 5 bodies counted after Rhodesian raid on camp

GENEVA, Aug. 21 (AFP). — A United Nations official today repeated a charge that a Mozambique camp attacked by Rhodesian troops earlier this month was a terrorist base.

The U.N. official also made the charge yesterday, to which the Rhodesian government replied that it had evidence the camp was a terrorist base.

Mr. Edoyaga said he visited the camp last Wednesday, when eyewitnesses told him that the Rhodesian raiders had rounded up part of the population.

"They opened fire indiscriminately with light weapons, and also anti-aircraft guns," Mr. Edoyaga said in his telegram.

Unlabeled raiders killed to kill

GENEVA, Aug. 21, (R). — Two guerrillas who shot down a passenger plane about to board an airliner in Istanbul two days ago were quoted here today as saying their aim was to kill the plane and kill as many as possible of its passengers.

In his first report yesterday, Mr. Edoyaga said women and children had been killed, but he did not specifically repeat the charge today.

Mr. Edoyaga's staccato-style telegram said: "My visit to the camp was desolating. Ten mass graves were being covered by bulldozers. Burned huts including hospital, dormitories, and food warehouse.

"Dried blood stains on ground, stench from graves, thousands of bullet shells testified what must have been a horrifying scene."

The U.N. official said the attack took place between 7 a.m. and 8 a.m. The White Rhodesian troops had painted their hands and faces black, and it was possible black troops also took part.

Mr. Edoyaga said the Rhodesians, who were in 13 vehicles, returned across the frontier after killing two local officials who were making a routine visit to the camp and after blowing up a bridge.

The U.N. official appealed for drugs, food, blankets, clothes, and kitchen utensils, for the survivors.

U.S. presidents have a taste for the cinema

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, (AFP). — Former U.S. President Richard Nixon watched old American movies in the White House virtually every night of the month preceding his resignation, the cinema review, American Films, said today.

Mr. Nixon who resigned in August 1974 detailed his youngest daughter Juli, to make the choice of film, it said.

But Mr. Nixon came nowhere near touching ex-President Dwight D. Eisenhower who probably saw more films in the White House cinema than all the presidents put together, it added.

General Eisenhower sat through an average of three films a week, preferring mainly musicals and westerns especially those starring John Wayne.

President John Kennedy reportedly shared General Eisenhower's penchant for John Wayne films, though his wife, Jacqueline, preferred foreign films.

President Franklin Roosevelt found he could relax better before Walt Disney cartoons, it said.

The present President Mr. Ford, it said, rarely goes to the cinema, neither in the White House nor at the presidential retreat Camp David in Maryland.

Ford rests before Carter campaign

[Continued from page 1]

of State Henry Kissinger aboard the presidential jet.

The president looked well as he arrived in Vail after an exhausting five days in Kansas City.

But Dr. William Lukash, the White House physician told him he must relax before beginning a rugged campaign.

Senator Robert had wept in public Friday at a hometown reception, attended by President Ford, to celebrate his nomination as the Republican Party's Vice-presidential candidate.

Standing on a platform to receive the acclaim of thousands of well-wishers, the 53-year-old senator burst into tears and said: "You can come from a very small place to America — you don't need wealth to succeed."

After talking to the crowd, which consisted of virtually the town's entire population of 6,000 the president and Senator Dole ate barbecued chicken and spare ribs at a picnic in the local park.

Non-aligned call for oil embargo

[Continued from page 1]

the rights of the Palestinian people, it said.

The Third-World leaders also denounced what they called "the racist and hostile collusion between South Africa and Israel, which aims at creating a racist and expansionist axis to wage war against peoples and deprive them of their national rights."

On other points, the declaration expressed its support for the independence of Puerto Rico and for Panama's Claims to sovereignty over the Panama Canal.

Meanwhile Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik regretted that political achievements at the summit fell short of expectations.

Shelling resumes in residential Beirut

[Continued from page 1]

The last three of Lebanon's 54 unsuccessful ceasefires in the 16 months of civil war were organized by the Arab League.

However, the presence of Arab League peacekeeping forces along the "green line" dividing east and west Beirut has generally reduced tension there.

In Kuwait efforts were intensified today to convene an Arab summit conference on Lebanon in talks with the representatives of four Arab countries and the Palestinians.



COFS IN ACTION — South African police in battle dress move along a road in a black township near Port Elizabeth Saturday, as a tractor burns in the foreground. (AP wirephoto).

U.K. football round-up Goals aplenty in a new waterless season

LONDON, Aug. 21, (R). — At least goals flowed freely when the football league season opened in drought-stricken England today.

As the heatwave summer simmered on, Everton hit Queen's Park Rangers, last season's league runners-up, with three first-half goals and eventually won 4-0. There was a spate of three goals in three minutes in the 3-2 draw between Leicester and Manchester City and Aston Villa thrashed West Ham 4-0 after knocking in three in a 15 minute spell after the interval.

In one of the few low-scoring first division matches, league champions Liverpool beat Norwich 1-0 with a 55th minute goal by Steve Heighway. It might not have been an emphatic victory but at least it was a satisfying one for

Gulf, Iran F.M.s reschedule meet

ABU DHABI, Aug. 21, (R). — A meeting of the foreign ministers of Iran and the seven Gulf Arab states has been postponed because of the need for further consultations, according to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Seif Said Bin Ghobash.

The meeting was rescheduled for today in Muscat, the Omani capital.

Mr. Bin Ghobash returned here last night from Muscat where he had stopped over on his way back from the non-aligned conference in Colombo.

He said the postponement did not mean that there were differences among the Gulf states.

The conference was due to discuss security arrangements linking the eight Gulf littoral states which control more than half of the world's oil reserves.

The foreign ministers have met several times since their first meeting in July last year.

Vietnam regarded the outcome of the Colombo summit as a "glorious victory for the anti-imperialist movement."

This view was expressed by the Vietnam Workers' (Communist) Party daily Nhan Dan in an editorial carried by the Vietnamese news agency today.

South African police use teargas to disperse mourners

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 21, (Agencies). — South African riot police today used teargas to disperse students marching on a cemetery in one of Cape Town's black townships during the funeral of one of their comrades, an 18-year-old boy killed in the past week's violent clashes here.

The police had ordered that only family mourners would be admitted to the cemetery of Langa township. Members of the riot squad surrounded the cemetery as hundreds of youths marched on it.

Many local residents joined the marchers on the way through Langa.

It was the first funeral of anyone killed in the clashes, which officially left 29 dead.

Meanwhile, two schools were burned down in the Cape Town area overnight. A school for Africans was reported burned down also at Alice, in the Ciskei Bantustan.

Roman Catholic priests in Port Elizabeth today published a statement of solidarity with a brother priest, the Rev Smangauso Mkatsi, who was arrested in Pretoria last week. The priests condemned detention without trial.

Justice Minister James Kruger said last night that 52 blacks were being held under the preventive detention powers of the new international security act. But Johannesburg newspapers today named 140 people who, they said, had been arrested under this or other security acts in the past 10 days.

Among the latest detainees is Mrs. Fatima Meer, noted sociologist and leader of the Indian community who is also president of the black women's federation.

Demonstrations continued in various parts of the republic.

OPEC meeting on oil price possible in September

VIENNA, Aug. 20, (AFP). — An extraordinary meeting on oil prices could take place, possibly in September or October, ahead of the ordinary meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in December, Indonesian Oil Minister Mohammed Sadli said today on arrival in Vienna.

This could not be ruled out, he told newsmen, adding that the non-aligned summit's idea for an oil embargo against France and Israel would perhaps be discussed as well.

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FOR KOREA — The U.S. Navy aircraft carrier Midway leaves Sasebo, Japan, Friday en route for waters off Korea. (AP wirephoto)